

E Numb. 127.

The Daily Courant.

Monday, September 14. 1702.

From the Paris Gazette, Dated Sept. 16.

Paris, Sept. 16.

Letters from Cadiz of the 28th Ult. bring Advice, that on the 23d at 6 in the Evening the Enemy came before that Port, to the Number of 196 Vessels great and small. On the 24th, They founded the Coast from Cadiz to San Pedro. On the 25th, They made the necessary Preparations, and attempted to Land, but were repuls'd. On the 26th, All their Flat-bottom'd Boats made to the Shore before Port St. Mary and la Rotta, being sustain'd by 3 Frigates which Cannonaded 150 Spanish Horse and about 300 Foot which oppos'd their Descent. This small number of Men made very great resistance, but Senor Valero the Lieutenant-General of the Horse was kill'd after he had distinguish'd himself extraordinarily. At length the Enemy landed, and remain since at la Rotta, a little place without Fortifications. It was not thought proper to draw out the Troops that are appointed for the defence of the Island of Cadiz to oppose this Descent. It does not appear that the Enemy have more than 300 Horse. They have set up a Standard with the Emperor's Arms, and have dispers'd several Papers, but without any Success. The Marquis de Villa d'Arias is drawing together all the Forces and Militia thereabouts: and the People of Andalusia have made new Protestations of Fidelity. The City of Seville sends 1000 Men of their Militia and some Money.

From the Paris Gazette a la main, Dated Sept. 15.

Some Private Letters from the Army in Italy advise that there was a report among the General Officers that the King of Spain would leave the Army on the 20th of September N. S. to return to Madrid by Land. The Duke de Villeroy who brought the News of the Battle of Luzara is made a Lieutenant-General, and has 10000 Livres order'd him by the King for his Expences in that Journey.

From the Leyden Gazette, Dated Sept. 19.

Letters from Frankfort of the 10th of Sept. N. S. Advise, that at 1 in the Morning of the 9th, the Imperialists Storm'd the Citadel of Landau and carry'd it in a quarter of an hour's time with the loss of between 20 and 30 Men: within a few hours after Monsieur de Melac hung out a white Flag, and in short Surrender'd the Town on the following Articles of Capitulation.

I. Monsieur de Melac shall be oblig'd to deliver up one of the City Gates to the Emperor's Forces on the 11th of September at 8 in the Morning; and the next day the Garrison shall march out with their Baggage and the usual Honours, as Drums beating, Colours flying, Fire-Arms and others, Ball in mouth, Match lighted, and Powder and Ball for 36 discharges a Man, to be conducted to Belligheim, where they may halt for 2 or 3 days, if they think fit, to order their Affairs. And in case any Officer cannot get his Baggage ready so soon, to take it with him, he shall be permitted to leave behind him one of his Servants, or other person that does not bear Arms, for 2 or 3 days, to take care of his Baggage and bring it away.

II. The Garrison shall carry out with them 4 Pieces of Cannon, two 24, one 12, and the other 6 Pounds: And also 2 Mortars, 1 of the biggest, the other of the next size, and shall be provided with Horses to draw them.

III. They shall be permitted to take with them Powder and Bullets for 24 Discharges of each Cannon and 24 Bombs for the Mortars; they shall also be furnish'd with Horses to draw them to Strasburg, and 2 Waggons for their Head-pieces and Cuirasses.

IV. The Citizens and Inhabitants of Landau, as well Ecclesiasticks as others, shall be maintain'd in the free exercise of their Religion, Privileges, &c. without any alteration.

V. All the Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the French King, may carry away their own Baggage, but not any thing that belongs to his most Christian Majesty.

VI. There shall be provided at the charge of his Imperial Majesty 400 Waggons, with 4 Horses to each, to carry the Baggage, and the Sick & Wounded.

VII. The Sick and Wounded may stay in the Town to be cured, and shall be furnish'd only with Bread; And when they are well shall be carry'd to the nearest place that is in the hands of the French.

VIII. The Governor, the Officers and Soldiers, and generally all Persons in the Service of the King, as Commissarys of War, Ingeniers, Officers of the Artillery, and those belonging to the Hospitals, Chirurgions, &c. shall have Passports given them and a sufficient Convoy to Strasburg.

IX. In case the Baggage and Moveables of the Garrison cannot be carry'd away so soon, they may be left in the place for 2 Months, in which time they may be taken and carry'd away by the Owners, whither they please.

X. The Governor and his Garrison shall be allow'd to stop at Haguenau for 2 or 3 days, but at their own Expence.

XI. When the Garrison shall march out of the place, no person either Man or Woman shall be molested; nor shall any of their Baggage or Moveables be taken from them; And all Prisoners on both Sides, taken since the War was declared, shall be exchange'd.

XII. All the Inhabitants of the City, as well Jews as Christians, shall enjoy the benefit of this Capitulation; and shall have liberty to sell or otherways dispose of the Moveables which the Garrison shall not carry off.

XIII. The Creditors of the Officers and Soldiers, shall be obliged to make their appearance within 24 hours after the concluding of this Capitulation to demand their Debts.

XIV. If the King's Treasurer or Cashier have borrow'd of any Townsman 20 Livres or a greater Sum for the Payment of his Majesty's Troops; he shall not be molested at his going out, But shall be oblig'd to give his Creditors Bills of Exchange, on himself or some other, payable at Strasburg or elsewhere.

XV. As for the Debts of the Officers and Soldiers, Security shall be given for the Payment of them.

XVI. The Citizens and Inhabitants of Landau, shall not demand to be paid for Wine, Pallisadoes, Wood, &c. with which they have been oblig'd to furnish the Garrison, nor consequently shall the Garrison be stop'd on that Pretence.

XVII. All the French Officers and Ecclesiasticks that are seel'd in Landau, shall transport their Goods whither they think fit within 6 Weeks; or if they are minded to go out with the Garrison, they shall not be hinder'd.

XVIII. The French Merchants and others on the side of the French, shall have the same Privilege.

XIX.

XIX. The Baggage of the Officers shall not be search'd, nor 6 Waggon's that will be cover'd.

XX. The Horses which shall be provided at the charge of the Emperor for the Baggage-Waggon's shall be chang'd at Billigheim, and the said Baggage-Waggon's shall not be oblig'd to go above 4 Leagues a day.

XXI. All the Women, Children, Men and Maid Servants that retir'd into Landau shall be permitted to go whither they will.

XXII. An Inventory shall be taken of the Artillery, Provisions, and Ammunition belonging to the King of France, which Inventory shall be deliver'd without delay to the Emperor's Commissaries, that the marching out of the Garrison may not be retarded.

XXIII. The Garrison may carry out all such Papers, Acts and Registers that shall be found to belong to the Crown of France.

XXIV. The Officers and Soldiers of the Garrison shall be allow'd to take Provision for 4 days along with them.

XXV. The Hostages given on both Sides shall not be discharg'd till all the Articles of this Capitulation are fulfill'd without Fraud.

XXVI. The King of the Romans reserves to himself the disposal of all the Corn and other Provisions that is in the hands of the Inhabitants.

XXVII. The Family of Monsieur Wilmans, Major of the place for the French, shall have 3 Months time to Sell off all their Goods.

XXVIII. When the Garrison marches out, the Imperial Troops shall not take out of their Ranks any French Soldier to Lift him in their Service, even tho' he should desire it; but for the German Deserters they shall be restor'd to their proper Officers.

Concluded in the Camp before Landau,
Sept. 10. 1702.

Sign'd, The Margrave of Baden, and Melac.

From the Amsterdam Courant, Dated Sept. 16.

Frankfort, Sept. 10. The French Army under the Marshal de Catinat being advanc'd to Croon Weyssenburg and Beinheim a League and an half from Fort Louis, the King of the Romans and Pr. Lewis of Baden, with all the Cavalry and Hussars in all 25000 Men drew towards Croon Weyssenburg likewise, whereupon the French retir'd, but the Hussars fell upon their Rear, and cut off 500 of them, taking 9 Waggon's loaded with Wine.

Frankfort, Sept. 13. We have Advice that on the 8th inst. the Elector of Bavaria under favour of a Mist surpriz'd and took Ulm the Capital City of Swabia, in which he has put 6000 Men, and lies encamp'd with the rest making in all 20000 near that City.

The last Letters to Paris from Italy are of the 4th instant N. S. which say that the Armies continue to Cannonade one another in their former Posts: and that the Trenches were open'd before Guastalla on the 31st Ult.

From the Hague Gazette, Dated Sept. 18.

From the Army of the Allies under the Earl of Marlborough, at Sutendaal, Sept. 14. On Monday last the Enemy broke up from Beringen and encamp'd the same day at Halem and Herck; and Yesterday at Tongeren, their Army lying between that Town and Borchloen, having their Head-Quarters at Bedoe. Our Army having notice of their March, march'd Yesterday in the Morning from Asch, and encamp'd the Right under the Earl of Marlborough at Sutendaal, and the Left under the Earl of Athlone at Lanaken within less than a League of Maestricht. Orders are given for laying a Bridge over the Meuse a little above Stockem, as well for the convenience of foraging on the other side of that River into the Spanish Gelderland, this side being already forrag'd, as for covering the Siege of Venlo, in case the Enemy should pass the Meuse to attempt the relief of that place. We have advice from Venlo that the Trenches were open'd on both sides of the Meuse

on Monday at 7 in the Evening. The English who open'd them on this side of that River had about 20 wounded. They work'd till Midnight, when they were half cover'd, before they were perceiv'd by the Besieged. A Battery of 20 Cannons and 24 Mortars is already rais'd within 350 Paces of the Counterscarp. The next day after the Opening of the Trenches, the Enemy fir'd briskly, especially on the Attack of the Prussians, of whom several were kill'd by the Small-shot, and Monsieur de Bouchet chief Ingenier and Director of that Attack, had his Leg shot off, and dy'd the day after. in the following Night the Trenches were carry'd on 150 Paces. They work hard on the great Battery against the Fort which is on the other side of the Meuse, and to day it will be finish'd. To Morrow the Prussians will have 2 Batteries ready likewise, one to hinder the Communication of the Fort with the Town, and the other to dismount the Cannon of the Place. One of our Parties came in to Night with 20 Horses which they took within a League of the Enemy's Camp.

William Berry, Map-Maker, in Cragg-Court between Chearing-Cross and White-Hall, has to Sell these Maps in two Sheets each; as Spain and Portugal, Catalonia, Mediterranean Sea, 7 United Provinces or Holland, 10 Catholick Provinces or Flanders; Course of the Rhine, Palatinate of the Rhine, Italy, Germany, and several other Two-sheet Maps. A Sheet Map of the Bishoprick of Collen: Also the Progeny of King James the First, and Augusti Familiae Stemma, in single Sheets.

* * Eight Fables on the present Posture of Affairs in Europe; Viz. *The Devil and the Priest*, of Porto Carero's Will. *The Courtier*. *The Pilgrims*. *The Usurers and Merchants*. *The Ingrates*. *The Partizans*. *The Confederacy*. *The Interview*. To which is prefix'd, *Aesop's Advice* both to the Princes and People of Europe. Printed for Eliz. Mallet near Fleet-Bridge.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Some Plain Letters in the Defence of Infant Baptism, and of the Mode of Baptizing, (now Generally used in the Church of England) by Sprinkling or Pouring on Water. Which may serve for a Confutation of a small Treatise Entitled, (*The Reason why not Infant-Sprinkling, but Believers Baptism ought to be Approv'd*, &c.) 8vo. Printed for Richard Wilkin at the King's-Head in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

An Account of Muscovy, as it was in the Year 1689; in which the Troubles that happen'd in that Empire from the present Czar Peter's Election to the Throne, to his being firmly settled in it, are particularly related, with a Character of him and his people. Written by Monsieur de la Neuville, then residing at Moscow. Printed for Edw. Castle near Whitehall.

The History of Physick; or, an Account of the Rise and Progress of the Art, and the several Discoveries therein from Age to Age. With Remarks on the Lives of the most Eminent-Physicians. Written Originally in French by Daniel le Clerc, M. D. and made English by Dr. Drake, and Dr. Baden. With Additional Notes and Sculptures.

The Art of Glass. Shewing how to make all Sorts of Glass, Crystal and Enamel. Likewise the making of Pearls, Precious Stones, China and Looking-Glasses. To which is added, The Method of Painting on Glass and Enameling. Also how to Extract the Colours from Minerals, Metals, Herbs and Flowers. A Work containing many Secrets and Curiosities never before Discovered. Illustrated with proper Sculptures. Written Originally in French, By Mr. H. Blancourt, and now first Translated into English. With an Appendix, containing exact Instructions for making Glass-Eyes of all Colours. Both Printed for T. Leigh and D. Midwinter, at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard.